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Greece

Citrus

Citrus Annual

2005

Approved by:

Robin Gray
U.S. Embassy Rome

Prepared by:

Stamatis Sekliziotis

Report Highlights:

Orange, tangerine, and lemon production is beginning to return to normal levels following below average production in 2003/2004 due primarily to weather related tree damage. Imports of these items remain strong to meet domestic demand for quality fruit. Increasing domestic demand for certain types of orange juice continues to grow, while demand for lemons for processing is on the decline.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
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Executive Summary

Oranges

Serious frost damage to trees in the southern hilly regions has reduced the 2004/2005 citrus output. The 2004/2005 output of oranges is estimated at 764,000 MT, compared with 950,000 MT in 2003/2004. The reduced production is mainly due to tree damage. The 2004/2005 orange forecast is approximately 30 percent below output expected in a good year. Moreover, according to our sources, the 2004/2005 orange harvests were of low quality fruit.

In the attached PSDs, amounts for waste and on-farm consumption of none marketable oranges, are incorporated into the fresh domestic consumption category. Damaged oranges are included in the processing category. Of available oranges, the best quality are exported to satisfy contracts and only a small amount of good-quality fruit is marketed in Greek fresh markets.

The current orange harvest is under way with expectations that the 2005/2006 production will be approximately 962,000 MT. Favorable weather, coupled with tree recovery from the 2004-frost damage, has resulted in a large, good-quality crop. With perfect condition, Greece can produce up to 1,100 MT of oranges.

During CY 2004, traders imported from South Africa, Spain, Italy, Egypt, Argentina and Turkey to satisfy the high domestic demand with better quality oranges. The demand in 2004 was greater than usual due to the 2004 Summer Olympics held in Athens and the unusually small domestic crop. The imports of fresh oranges for CY 2004 amounted to more than 40 thousand MT, valued at over U.S. \$28 million, compared with imports in CY 2003 of approximately 7 thousand MT, with a value of almost U.S. \$5 million. According to the Fresh Fruit Exporters Association, imports of oranges in Greece generally occur to meet the demand for high-quality fruit, mainly in the summer season, especially during periods of domestic fruit shortages.

MY 2005/2006 exports of Greek oranges are expected to significantly increase following the drop in output in the Mediterranean basin, which consists of Spain, Morocco, Italy, Cyprus and Israel. Mediterranean basin output is estimated to be down by 830,000 MT, according to the Liaison Committee for Mediterranean Citrus Fruit Culture (CLAM).

Farm prices in 2004/2005, were € 0.13 - € 0.15/kg for Commons, € 0.20 - 0.27/kg for Washington Navels and Valencias, varied according to quality. The island of Crete was less affected by the 2004 frost, benefiting those farmers. With the beginning of harvest, farm prices in 2005/2006 have remained at the same levels as 2004/2005, but they are expected to drop slightly in the next few weeks after more quantities will be available to supply the fresh markets. Presently, exports of oranges are occurring at the same pace as the same period last year, with the range of farmer prices for good quality fruit, destined for export, fluctuating between € 0.28 - 0.30/kg.

Greek oranges are less competitive than Spanish oranges in the European markets. In the central Fresh Fruit markets in Germany, the presence of Spanish oranges is approximately 14%, compared to only a 4% presence for Greek oranges. This ratio has remained stable for the past thirty years. The limited presence of Greek oranges is predominately due to the lack of marketable varieties throughout the entire year, Greece's low pace in variety restructuring, the lack of fruit uniformity, with Greek Navels having a thick and rough skin and less color compared to Spanish Navelinas. Navelinas from Spain are sold in the German market up to February, while Greek Navels are available only until December.

Next, Spain exports Valencias together with the Navel Lates and Navel Lane Lates, which are larger and sweeter than the Valencias. It is also worth noting that Spain is promoting increased production of the early Navel variety, increasing competition through December with the Greek Navel in the German market. Moreover, unlike the Spanish, Greek packaging units do not have de-greening facilities for use with the early-harvested varieties. In general, Greek production is oriented to the domestic and East European markets, where low price is the criterion. These negative factors, together with unstable pricing in the Western European markets, especially Germany, make Greek oranges less competitive. According to trade sources, absent solutions to these conditions an increase in Greek orange exports to Western European markets will be only minimal.

For CY 2004, Greece exported 212,000 MT, with a total value of U.S. \$92 million. In CY 2003, Greece exported over 290,000 MT of oranges, for a total value of over U.S. \$130 million. The drop in exports by 27 percent was primarily due to the small crop in 2004/2005. The primary destinations in 2004/2005 for Greek oranges were Germany, Hungary, Romania, Poland and the Czech Republic. The EU absorbed over 115 thousand MT, valued at U.S. \$54.5 million, with is over 45.5% of Greece's total exports of oranges, by value and over 59% of Greece's total export value of oranges.

Tangerines

The total 2004/05 tangerine harvest, with the same tree population under cultivation, is estimated at 56,000 MT, a 6 percent increase over the year before, but still 45 percent down from normal output. For 2005/2006 total output is estimated at 81,000 MT, for all types of Tangerines. Quantity of clementines is reported to be good to excellent this year, with 2005/2006 Greek production 48 percent over last year's production. Reportedly, clementines and Ortanics are the only varieties of tangerines facing problems this year in the market. These problems are mainly due to the lack of fruit-size uniformity, which is differentiated according to cultivation practices by region. Clementines are mostly grown in the Prefectures of Thesprotia and Arta (Epirus), Messologi (Western Greece), Argolis, Laconia and Pyrgos (Peloponnese). They are usually absorbed smoothly at satisfactory prices. Currently, farm gate prices are reported at €0.30 – €0.37/kg. The price usually increases later in the season and can reach as high as € 0.45 - €0.50/kg. Prices during the same period last year were a little higher, with a weighted average of about €0.43/kg.

In regions where tangerines are traditionally grown, such as Peloponnese, Igoumenitsa, on the western coast of Greece and in other various pockets around Greece, newly introduced varieties are replacing old varieties, particularly where trees are old or severely damaged by adverse weather conditions. These newer varieties include the Nova, Clemenpons and Page. The Nova variety is producing well with high-quality fruit, and will yield about 2,000 MT of tangerines this year. Approximately 1,000 MT of this Nova production will be harvested in Peloponnese, a prefecture of Argolis. Orchard restructuring plans have focused on this prefecture, which has suffered most of the 2004 tree damage. The Nova variety shows good potential for future exports. The current harvest will provide an opportunity for the Clemenpons and Page varieties to demonstrate their performance for evaluation in the field.

Spain remains Greece's primary competitor for clementines. Following problems in 2003 with the Mediterranean fly, Spanish exports to the U.S. have faced serious difficulties, resulting in surplus quantities flooding into Western European markets at low prices. Spanish early Marisoles and late easy-peeling varieties, reach the European markets in early October and in February, respectively, before Greek varieties are available. The market share for Greek tangerines in Germany is 2%, experiencing a slight, but steady, increase since MY 1999/2000. In 2003 and 2004, Greek tangerines were priced at € 0.74 – €

0.76/kg in the central German markets, compared to less than € 0.73/kg for Spanish tangerines. Part of the price differential is due to Greek tangerine quality.

According to National Statistical Service figures (NSS), during CY 2004 Greece exported 21,250 MT of tangerines, for a total value of U.S. \$11.8 million. By comparison, CY 2003 tangerine exports, which reached over 25 thousand MT, were valued at U.S. \$14.7 million. About 60% percent of Greek tangerines are sold to non-EU states in Europe. Imports for the same periods were 2,000 MT in CY 2004, valued at U.S. \$1.6 million, and 992 MT in CY 2003, valued at U.S. \$0.87 million. More than half of these imports come from Turkey, followed by Italy, France, and Cyprus.

Lemons

Fresh lemon production for MY 2005/2006 is expected to reach 40,000 MT compared to only 32,000 MT in 2004/05. The low outputs in 2003/2004 were due to severe frost damage to lemon trees in the northern parts of Peloponnese. This region has not yet not fully recovered. Farmers who declared a total disaster of their 2003/2004-lemon production and severe tree damage have already received their compensation payments from the Agricultural Insurance Fund (ELGA), as with oranges and tangerines.

Lemon producers received between € 0.50 – € 0.60/kg in early 2005. The same range of farmer prices, with a probable slight drop, is expected for the 2005/2006 fruit harvest. Retail prices for domestic lemons in the Athens fresh fruit and vegetable markets fluctuates between €1.0 – €1.20/kg during seasons of availability. Wholesale and retail margins for fresh fruit and vegetables in Greece, are set at 10% and 25-27% over the grower price, as determined by relevant Public Market Orders, which are imposed by the Ministry of Development and Trade.

As reported last year, an additional cause for the decline in Greek lemon production is that farmers uproot their trees and do not replant. Farmers are uprooting trees in response to increased import competition from countries with low labor/production costs, such as Argentina and Turkey. Turkish lemons are easily shipped to the Aegean islands, and on to the Greek mainland markets, where they are sold at prices that are much lower than domestic lemons. In CY 2004, 45,000 MT of lemons were purchased from Argentine (30,000 MT) and Turkey (15,000 MT), along with another 13,000 MT from various origins (mainly Spain, Italy and South Africa). The total value of these imports reached U.S. \$40 million. Greek exports of lemons in CY 2004, of 9,313 MT and a value of U.S. \$4.7 million, were less than half the CY 2003 exports of over 21 thousand MT, valued at over U.S. \$10 million. Greek lemons are mainly sold to neighboring Balkan countries, and a few to EU member states. This drop of Greek lemon exports in CY 2004 was due largely to low domestic output. Moreover, large imports were necessary during the same period to supplement domestic supplies and satisfy the increased needs due to the Olympic games. Lemon consumption in Greece is directly connected to developments in the institutional, HRI Food sector and tourist catering services, as well as the traditional dietary habits of the local population, with high consumption of fresh vegetable salads and seafood; the latter estimated at about 200,000 – 210,000 MT per annum (about 20 – 21 kg/capita).

Orange Juice

For the 2005/2006 period, the quantity of fresh oranges expected to be processed is forecast at 290,000 MT, compared to 264,000 MT in 2004/05 and to 225,000 MT a year earlier. The final quantity channeled to processing is directly dependent on crop quality and the amount of oranges absorbed in both the domestic and the foreign fresh markets. In 2004/05, the average price paid to farmers for fresh oranges channeled to processing was

€0.04 /kg, with prices fluctuating according to the quality of the fruit to be processed. The current ex-factory price for Greek OJC (60 Brix) is reported to be fluctuating between €1.200 - €1.250/ton. There is a discussion of the reduced EU subsidy paid to growers for oranges delivered to processors in the Policy section, below.

In CYs 2003 and 2004 the Greek juice industry increased its imports of Brazilian frozen orange juice concentrate (OJC). The imported OJC is mixed with domestic OJC in a ratio 2:1 (1/3 Greek OJC) or 3:1 (1/4 Greek OJC). Domestic demand of fruit juices, and citrus juices in particular, has increased around 5% annually for the past 15 years, with a high increasing domestic demand reported for light, sugar-free, and preservative-free products. In addition, there are good prospects for new juice products with vitamin enrichments, and trace elements fruit extract content.

In the attached PSDs, OJ is expressed on SS (single strength basis). Imports in CY 2004 reached over 27 thousand MT, a 22% increase from the previous year. The total value of imports in CY2004 is reported at U.S. \$26.7 million. Over 1,000 MT of U.S. OJC was purchased in CY2004 for a value of almost U.S. \$2,000/MT, compared with just over 911 MT a year earlier at the value of just over U.S. \$1,400/MT. Of the 23,000 MT of OJC cited in the attached trade matrix, most is imported from the EU and is of Brazilian origin, with prices ranging between U.S. \$950-990/MT. Greek exports in CY 2004, reached 8,098 MT, valued at U.S. \$6.4 million.

Lemon Juice

In MY 2004/2005, 8,000 MT of fresh lemons were delivered to processors. This is a considerable reduction from the 12,000 MT usually processed in the late 90's. A further reduction to approximately 5,000 MT is anticipated for the 2005/2006 period. Most of the domestically produced lemons and lemon imports are utilized for fresh consumption, rather than juice production. Lemons destined to processing are of inferior quality, such as small fruit, fruit with deformities and selectively, dropped-on-ground fruit. The yield for lemon juice is 15 - 17 kg of fresh lemons to produce 1 kg of lemon juice, fluctuating with the quality of the fruit. Imported lemon juice, mainly through EU member states, is between 300 - 350 MT, annually. Greece exports equal amounts. In CY 2004, exports were only 277 MT with a value of U.S. \$228 thousand. Export prices fluctuated between U.S. \$800 - 830/MT. The value of imports in CY 2004 was U.S. \$277 thousand for 203 MT. During MY 2004/05 Greece did not export citrus fruit or juices, to high domestic demand and the limited availability of fruit.

Policy

Policy measures and all payment procedures taken by the GOG Ministry of Agriculture, Agricultural Insurance Fund (ELGA) to compensate citrus farmers hit by the early-2004 frost damage were completed by early 2005. GOG Ministry of Agricultural Development and Food announced in October 2005, that future weather-damage compensations would be paid within a 3-month period following the ELGA Agronomists' damage evaluation reports. In the past, farmer compensation payments in Greece were, in most cases, delayed for more than a year.

According to EU Regulation No 1794/2004 (October 2004), the amount of aid paid to Greek farmers for citrus fruit delivered for processing was reduced by 0.64%. This follows the excess deliveries in the EU during the 2004/05 period, by Greece, Italy and Portugal. The aid levels for Greek oranges for processing, according to EU Regulation No 2202/96, after the above reduction, were set at:

- 11.20 Euros/100 kg for farmer groups who signed multi-year contracts with the processing industry;
- 9.74 Euros/100 kg for farmer groups who signed single year contract;
- 8.76 Euros/100 Kg for individual farmers.

The same regulation pertains to reductions in aid for grapefruit farmers.

With the beginning of MY 2005/2006, GOG Ministry of Agriculture published a number of decisions on "packaging and trading of citrus fruit," in compliance with relevant EU Regulations, to be implemented for domestic, exported, and imported products. These decisions include the required labeling procedures and coding system for registered traders (EU Regulation No 1148/2001). For citrus in particular, EU Regulation No 1799/2001 pertaining to juice content and color and degree of maturity, will be fully implemented. These decisions were well accepted by INCOFRUIT HELLAS, the largest fresh products exporters association of Greece and their members have been properly instructed on GOG's strict requirements in enforcing the EU Legislation in effect. Frequent GOG controls, to take place at production, packaging, certification and custom points, were announced in the beginning of November 2005.

CAP reform discussions and negotiations for horticultural products continued between the EU and the producing member states in November 2005. Reportedly, the EU Commission will make an announcement on the CAP reform, which is expected to be a "general text of proposals" or "a text of thoughts." It is believed that the purpose of the statement will be to fish for the reactions of individual member states. The actual "legislation form" of the proposal will start being brought to the Council of Ministers meetings in the second half of 2006, during the Finnish Presidency and the final legislation will be ready to be applied in the beginning of 2007. According to the press and policy sources, indications are that the logic of partial and full decoupling will be followed, selectively. Citrus, raisins, industrial tomatoes and other horticultural products will be among those to be fully decoupled. For Greece, all crops will be separately evaluated on the basis of its strength to compete in an open market. Quality of Greek horticultural products and their restructuring status or prospects, are the basic criteria for implementation of full or partial decoupling schemes. A number of technical committees in the GOG Ministry of Agriculture have worked on this matter since September 2005. Some sources opine that full decoupling will be the beginning of "contracting" type horticultural production for several products, and many consumer problems connected to surpluses, distribution, and pricing should be overcome. GOG Ministry of Agriculture officials have declared that "the Greek horticultural sector is extremely important for the country" and "it is early to express their policy intentions, before they read the EU's preliminary text proposals."

Almost a year ago, GOG Ministry of Rural Development and Food, announced its position in support of the views of PASEGES (The Pan Hellenic Confederation of Agricultural Cooperatives), which favors full decoupling, the separation of subsidies from production. However, the views of certain cooperatives around the country, and members of PASEGES, suggest that benefits from decoupling in the citrus sector are not uniform among producers. Producers of high-quality fruit for fresh markets are different from producers for the processing sector. With the EU Commission's proposals due, further discussions will surely occur until the Greek position becomes clearer.

Partial decoupling was not discussed widely in the past few months. Such a policy will cause large losses of EU funds for the Greek citrus sector. On the other hand, full decoupling will offer EU funds until the year 2013, but it is questionable whether the local juice industry will benefit, because farmers will be discouraged from delivering their fruit to juice producers at very low prices. All farmers in this sector think full decoupling is needed.

Farmers fear that the future of the sector, post-2013 is highly questionable. The world price will be too low to justify their continued farming of these tree crops, which would mean a break in supplies to the juice industry. Therefore, citrus farmers see a need for development of the entire sector, with possible changes in land use, relocation of the activity, variety restructuring, integrated crop management, fruit quality improvements and better packaging and marketing practices.

PS&D Table, Fresh Oranges

PSD Table

Country	Greece						UOM
	Oranges, Fresh						
Commodity	2003		2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)
	USDA Official [	Revised Estimate[1]	A Official [	Estimate[1]	A Official [	Estimate[New]	
Market Year Begin	09/2003		09/2004		09/2005	MM/YYYY	
Area Planted	39650	39650	39650	39650	0	39650	(HECTARES)
Area Harvested	39000	39000	39000	39000	0	39000	(HECTARES)
Bearing Trees	17200	17200	17200	17200	0	17200	(1000 TREES)
Non-Bearing Trees	260	260	260	260	0	260	(1000 TREES)
TOTAL No. Of Trees	17460	17460	17460	17460	0	17460	(1000 TREES)
Production	950	550	820	764	0	962	(1000 MT)
Imports	2	3	5	38	0	2	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	952	553	825	802	0	964	(1000 MT)
Exports	260	250	270	212	0	311	(1000 MT)
Fresh Dom. Consumption	392	78	265	326	0	363	(1000 MT)
Processing	300	225	290	264	0	290	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	952	553	825	802	0	964	(1000 MT)

Export Trade Matrix, Fresh Oranges

Export Trade Matrix

Country Greece

Commodity Oranges, Fresh

Time Period Units:
 Exports for:
 U.S. U.S.

Others		Others	
Germany	19500	Germany	30255
Netherlands	4962	Netherlands	3710
Denmark	2958	Hungary	23267
Other EU	4499	Czech Republic	16355
>EU Total	31919	Poland	16455
Hungary	42389	Slovakia	5889
Romania	40937	Other EU	19513
Poland	26936	>EU Total	115444
Czech Republic	24159	Romania	32038
Yugoslavia	26286	Bulgaria	17218
Total for Others	192626		164700
Others not Listed	97387		47171
Grand Total	290033		211871

Import Trade Matrix, Fresh Oranges

Import Trade Matrix

Country Greece

Commodity Oranges, Fresh

Time Period Units:
 Imports for:
 U.S. U.S.

Others		Others	
Germany	449	Germany	989
Netherlands	173	Spain	3705
France	187	Italy	2367
Italy	144	Other EU	3458
Spain	105	>EU Total	10519
Other EU	11	South Africa	10924
>EU Total	1069	Egypt	8936
South Africa	4825	Argentina	3173
Turkey	845	Turkey	3505

Total for Others 6739 37057
 Others not Listed
 Grand Total 7302 40587

PS&D Table, Orange Juice

PSD Table

Country Commodity	Greece		SSE		Degrees Brix		UOM
	Orange Juice		(MT)		(MT)		
Market Year Begin	2003 USDA Official [	Revised Estimate[1]A	2004 Official [	Estimate Estimate[1]A	2005 Official [	Forecast Estimate[New]	MM/YYYY
	09/2003			09/2004		09/2005	
Deliv. To Processors	300000	225000	290000	264000	0	290000	(MT)
Beginning Stocks	3100	3100	2600	2500	3000	4000	(MT)
Production	16000	12000	15400	14000	0	15500	(MT)
Imports	20000	13000	18000	38148	0	21000	(MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	39100	28100	36000	54648	3000	40500	(MT)
Exports	6500	8000	7000	11273	0	7000	(MT)
Domestic Consumption	30000	17600	26000	39375	0	30000	(MT)
Ending Stocks	2600	2500	3000	4000	0	3500	(MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	39100	28100	36000	54648	0	40500	(MT)

Export Trade Matrix, Orange Juice

Export Trade Matrix

Country Greece

Commodity Orange Juice

Time Period Units:
 Exports for:
 U.S. U.S.

Others		Others	
Germany	415	Germany	114
Spain	388	Spain	463
Italy	253	Italy	97
U.K.	19	U.K.	883
Other	17	Cyprus	309
>EU Total	1092	Other EU	334
Bulgaria	501	>EU Total	2200
Cyprus	331	FYROM	1289
FYROM	974	Israel	550
Japan	1252	Japan	2954
Total for Others	4150		6993
Others not Listed	928		1100
Grand Total	5080		8098

Import Trade Matrix, Orange Juice

Import Trade Matrix

Country Greece

Commodity Orange Juice

Time Period Units:
 Imports for:
 U.S. U.S.

Others		Others	
Belgium & Lux.	3611	Belgium & Lux.	3452
Netherlands	3659	Netherlands	5626
Germany	7658	Germany	10912
Italy	146	U.K.	283
Spain	920	Italy	183
France	126	Austria	73
Other EU	60	France	213
>EU Total	16180	Other EU	2197
Bulgaria	1988	>EU Total	22939
Cyprus	1884	Bulgaria	2008
Total for Others	20052		24947
Others not Listed	419		1163
Grand Total	21382		27378

PS&D Table, Fresh Tangerines

PSD Table

Country	Greece						UOM
	Tangerines, Fresh						
Commodity	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)
	USDA Official [	Estimate[†]	A Official [	Estimate[†]	A Official [	Estimate[New]	
Market Year Begin	09/2003		09/2004		09/2005	MM/YYYY	
Area Planted	7500	7500	7500	7500	0	7500	(HECTARES)
Area Harvested	7000	7000	7500	7500	0	7500	(HECTARES)
Bearing Trees	3300	3300	3300	3300	0	3320	(1000 TREES)
Non-Bearing Trees	50	50	50	50	0	30	(1000 TREES)
TOTAL No. Of Trees	3350	3350	3350	3350	0	3350	(1000 TREES)
Production	53	53	60	56	0	81	(1000 MT)
Imports	1	1	1	2	0	1	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	54	54	61	58	0	82	(1000 MT)
Exports	25	25	27	24	0	35	(1000 MT)
Fresh Dom. Consumptior	28	28	33	33	0	45	(1000 MT)
Processing	1	1	1	1	0	2	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	54	54	61	58	0	82	(1000 MT)

Export Trade Matrix, Fresh Tangerines

Export Trade Matrix

Country Greece

Commodity Tangerines, Fresh

Time Period Units:
 Exports for:
 U.S. U.S.

Others		Others	
Germany	2762	Germany	4098
Netherlands	1557	Netherlands	869
Other EU	588	Hungary	1340
>EU Total	4907	Poland	1098
Bulgaria	4510	Other EU	1035
Poland	3087	>EU Total	8440
Albania	3330	Albania	3784
Yugoslavia	2373	Yugoslavia	1783
Hungary	1970	Bulgaria	3651
FYROM	1881	FYROM	1906
Total for Others	22058		19564
Others not Listed	3252		1686
Grand Total	25310		21250

Import Trade Matrix, Fresh Tangerines

Import Trade Matrix

Country Greece

Commodity Tangerines, Fresh

Time Period Units:
 Imports for:
 U.S. U.S.

Others		Others	
Italy	207	Italy	753
Germany	137	Germany	486
France	58	France	183
Belgium & Lux.	15	Cyprus	155
Netherlands	51	Netherlands	42
Spain	30	Spain	53
>EU Total	498	>EU Total	1672
Israel	44	Israel	85
Turkey	438	Turkey	135
South Africa	12		
Total for Others	992		1892
Others not Listed	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text" value="77"/>
Grand Total	992		1969

PS&D Table, Fresh Lemons

PSD Table

Country	Greece						UOM
	Lemons, Fresh						
Commodity	2003		2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)
	USDA Official [	Revised Estimate[1]A Official [	Estimate[1]A Official [	Estimate[1]A Official [	Estimate[1]A Official [	Estimate[New]
Market Year Begin	09/2003		09/2004		09/2005	MM/YYYY	
Area Planted	11800	11800	11800	11800	0	11800 (HECTARES)	
Area Harvested	11800	11800	11800	11800	0	11800 (HECTARES)	
Bearing Trees	4150	4150	4150	4150	0	4180 (1000 TREES)	
Non-Bearing Trees	30	30	30	30	0	10 (1000 TREES)	
TOTAL No. Of Trees	4180	4180	4180	4180	0	4190 (1000 TREES)	
Production	70	70	63	32	0	40 (1000 MT)	
Imports	15	15	20	63	0	40 (1000 MT)	
TOTAL SUPPLY	85	85	83	95	0	80 (1000 MT)	
Exports	11	11	10	9	0	10 (1000 MT)	
Fresh Dom. Consumption	65	65	65	78	0	65 (1000 MT)	
Processing	9	9	8	8	0	5 (1000 MT)	
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	85	85	83	95	0	80 (1000 MT)	

Export Trade Matrix, Fresh Lemons

Export Trade Matrix

Country Greece

Commodity Lemons, Fresh

Time Period Units:
 Exports for:
 U.S. U.S.

Others		Others	
Germany	1852	Germany	495
Italy	520	Cyprus	263
Other EU	566	Hungary	309
>EU Total	2938	Other EU	417
Yugoslavia	3540	>EU Total	1484
Romania	3674	Romania	1034
Bulgaria	4042	Bulgaria	2717
FYROM	2362	FYROM	1257
Hungary	989	Yugoslavia	1236
Albania	823	Albania	1027
Total for Others	18368		8755
Others not Listed	<input type="text" value="2957"/>		<input type="text" value="558"/>
Grand Total	21325		9313

Import Trade Matrix, Fresh Lemons

Import Trade Matrix

Country Greece

Commodity Lemons, Fresh

Time Period Units:
 Imports for:
 U.S. U.S.

Others		Others	
Germany	1013	Germany	2837
Spain	968	Spain	6799
France	114	France	871
Italy	168	Italy	3973
Netherlands	53	Netherlands	352
Belgium & Lux.	16	Other EU	378
>EU Total	2332	>EU Total	15210
Argentina	20931	Argentina	30051
Turkey	195	Turkey	15028
Uruguay	131	South Africa	2153
Total for Others	23589		62442
Others not Listed	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text" value="648"/>
Grand Total	23589		63090

PS&D Table, Lemon Juice

PSD Table

Country Commodity	Greece Lemon Juice						UOM
	(MT)						
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	
	USDA Official [	Estimate[1]	A Official [	Estimate[1]	A Official [	Estimate[New]	
Market Year Begin	09/2003		09/2004		09/2005	MM/YYYY	
Deliv. To Processors	9000	9000	8000	8000	0	5000	(MT)
Beginning Stocks	77	77	68	17	28	33	(MT)
Production	560	560	500	500	0	320	(MT)
Imports	330	221	360	386	0	370	(MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	967	858	928	903	28	723	(MT)
Exports	1	211	0	220	0	110	(MT)
Domestic Consumption	898	630	900	650	0	600	(MT)
Ending Stocks	68	17	28	33	0	13	(MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	967	858	928	903	0	723	(MT)

Export Trade Matrix, Lemon Juice

Export Trade Matrix

Country Greece

Commodity Lemon Juice

Time Period Units:

Exports for:

U.S. U.S.

Others Others

U.K.	88	U.K.	51
Germany	7	Germany	14
Belgium & Lux.	1	Netherlands	7
>EU Total	96	Czech Republic	83
Albania	16	Slovakia	58
Canada	20	Belgium	1
Romania	16	Cyprus	1
Yugoslavia	3	>EU Total	215
		Albania	60
		Yugoslavia	2

Total for Others

Others not Listed

Grand Total

Import Trade Matrix, Lemon Juice

Import Trade Matrix

Country Greece

Commodity Lemon Juice

Time Period Units:
 Imports for:
 U.S. U.S.

Others		Others	
France	111	Spain	8
Italy	19	Italy	71
Germany	18	Germany	15
U.K.	10	U.K.	95
		Cyprus	14

Total for Others
 Others not Listed
 Grand Total